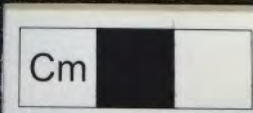
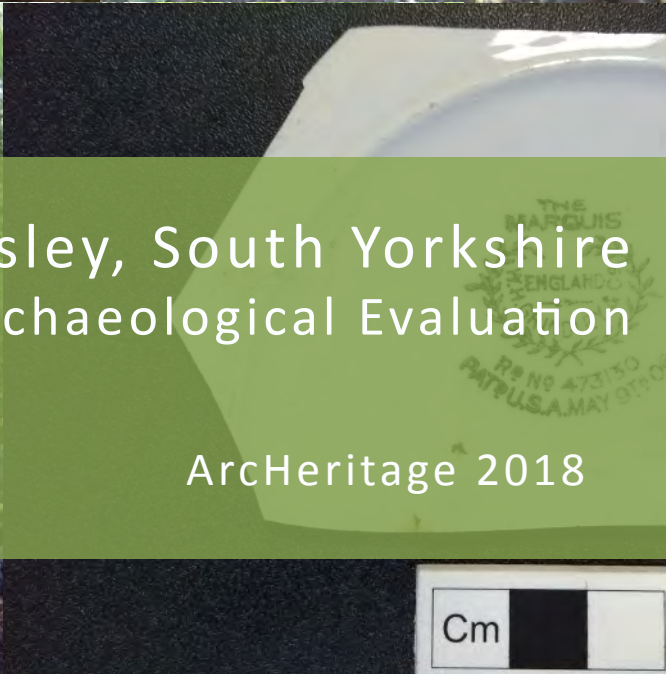
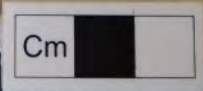
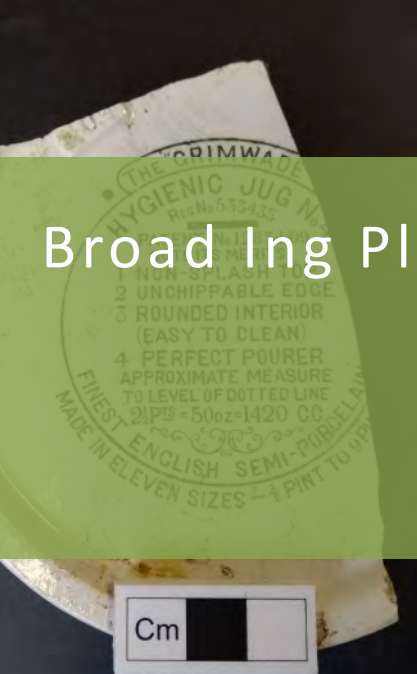




# Broad Ing Plantation, Tankersley, South Yorkshire Archaeological Evaluation

ArcHeritage 2018



Broad Ing Plantation, Tankersley, South Yorkshire  
Archaeological Test-pitting

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## NON-TECHNICAL SUMMARY

This report presents the results of a community excavation at Broad Ing Plantation, Tankersley, South Yorkshire. A series of five archaeological test pits were excavated at Broad Ing Plantation, Tankersley, South Yorkshire, over a three-day period in September 2018 by ArcHeritage and members of the local community. The work was carried out as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded, five-year programme of projects focussing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. Established as part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project will enable more of the Dearne Valley's historic environment to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which Broad Ing Plantation is one. The project aims to enhance the understanding of the heritage of the area and develop skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.

The site contained two plots in 1797, one of which was a field, while the other appears to have been a scrub wood. Three ironstone mines were shown within the former field on the 1855 OS map. An inclined plane had been constructed in the northern part of the site by that date. This feature allowed wagonloads of ironstone to be transported to Worsborough Canal Basin along the Pilley Hills Colliery waggonway. The latter had been extended to the colliery in 1832 and it possible that the ironstone mining within the site had not commenced until the waggonway made it economically viable to transport the ore to the canal. The south-west part of the site was a formal plantation by 1855.

The Coal Authority mark 10 mine entries within the site. It is not clear how many of these pre- or post-date the pits that were marked on the 1855 map. The ironstone mines within the site had closed and the inclined plane had been removed prior to 1892. The date at which this occurred is unknown. Broad Ing Plantation occupied the majority of the site by 1892. The plantation remained extant in 1957, but had been felled by 1963. Trees had begun to grow within the site by 1978 and the plantation had been fully re-established by 2002. The creation, felling and re-establishment of Broad Ing Plantation is likely to have impacted on any remains associated with the mid-19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone mines. While numerous earthworks are visible throughout the site, it is not clear if these relate to past mining activity or to woodland management. Members of the public have also reported large concentrations of glass bottles and pottery in some parts of the wood.

While the original intention was for the test pits to be spread throughout the plantation, severe inclement weather led to the pits ultimately being clustered at the south end of the wood, on higher, drier ground and close to shelter. Five test-pits were excavated. These focused on a midden deposit that contained abundant pot, glass, bone and shell.

Assessment of the finds recovered from the test pits indicates that the midden deposit accumulated between the late 19<sup>th</sup> and the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> centuries. The finds were all relatively utilitarian in nature, which suggests that the material within the midden is likely to derive from local households and/or small businesses.

## 1 INTRODUCTION

Between 20<sup>th</sup> and 22<sup>nd</sup> September 2018, ArcHeritage excavated five test pits at Broad Ing Plantation, Tankersley, South Yorkshire, with the aid of volunteers from the local community. The test pits were placed to investigate a midden deposit potentially associated with small-scale ironstone mineworking in the area.

The work was carried out as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded, five-year programme of projects focussing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. Established as part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project will enable more of the Dearne Valley's historic environment to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which Broad Ing Plantation is one. The project aims to enhance the understanding of the heritage of the area and develop skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.

The work was carried out in accordance with a Project Design (Appendix 6), which was approved by the DVLP and the South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS) and was undertaken according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CifA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.

## 2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION

The site is located off Pilley Hills (centred on NGR SE 332 007), on the north-west edge of Tankersley (Figure 1). The site covers approximately 4ha and is publicly accessible.

The site is occupied by moderate to dense woodland and scrub vegetation and is crossed by a series of inter-linking paths. Targeted maintenance work and focused woodland management has been taking place at the site over recent years.

The bedrock geology across the site comprises Carboniferous Coal Measures. Mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation is present at the eastern end, with sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. Towards the central area and mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation at the west. There is no superficial geology mapped for the site (BGS 2017).

## 3 SITE HISTORY

*Mark Stenton*

F. White's reconstruction of a 1797 map of Pilley (Figure 2) showed the site as two plots. 'Broad Ing' (Plot 188), the largest of these, was an open field at that date, while 'Broad Ing Bushes' (Plot 189), to the south-west, was shown as woodland. The plot-name element 'Bushes' suggests that the land may have been a scrub wood composed of low bushes and rough vegetation rather than a formal plantation of trees. Livestock may have been grazed within this plot, with the result that little new growth took place. Should that be the case, Broad Ing may have been used to produce a grass crop as winter feed for livestock during this period.

The plot-name element 'Ing' derives from the Old Norse term 'eng', meaning a water meadow or a meadow liable to periodic flooding. Given the steeply sloping terrain within the site, any flooding or waterlogging is likely to have occurred in the northern or south-west parts of the site. While a watercourse was not shown in either of these areas on the 1797 map, the 1855 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3) showed that a substantial canalised field drain commenced at the north-west site boundary and ran to Springs Dyke near Rockley, over a kilometre to the north-west. The land may therefore have acquired the place-name element 'ing' from occasional flooding along the stream prior to its course being canalised. Given the location of its terminus at the site boundary, it is also possible that sections of the field drain may have been culverted beneath parts of the site. With the exception of the boundary between the two plots, no features were shown within the site on the 1797 map.

Broad Ing had been sub-divided into three plots by the time of the 1855 Ordnance Survey map (Figure 3). Ironstone pits were marked in two of the fields, while the inclined plane of a waggonway commenced in the northernmost plot. Mined ironstone would have been loaded onto waggons which were then lowered down the inclined plane either by steam-power or, if the plane was 'self-acting', by a ginny wheel and rope system, perhaps with the weight of the loaded waggons raising a train of empty waggons on a parallel track. A small, square building immediately to the south-east of the waggonway terminus is likely to have housed either the steam engine or the ginny wheel.

Beyond the northern site boundary, the waggonway joined a line that connected Pilley Hills Colliery with Worsborough Canal Basin. Opened in 1821, this route had been extended to serve Pilley Hills Colliery by 1832. It is not clear if ironstone mining took place within the site prior to that date or if it was the extension of the waggonway, and therefore the ability to transport the mined ore to the canal, which made it economically viable for mining to take place at this location.

Prior to the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, the Tankersley ironstone seam was 'extensively worked...by shallow pits' (Straham *et al* 1915, 44). However, it is not clear if this method had been superseded by more modern mineworking techniques by the time of the 1855 OS map. While the locations of the three individual shafts within the site were marked on the 1855 map, the building associated with the inclined plane and a detached rectangular building that stood against the eastern site boundary were the only structures shown in the vicinity of the pit heads.

Access to the ironstone pits was via a track that ran north-west from the lane along the south-east site boundary. This track terminated between one of the pits and the building at the terminus of the inclined plane. Extensive spoilheaps or areas of ground disturbance relating to the mines were marked in each of the three fields that occupied this part of the site in 1855. A large, circular feature adjacent to the western site boundary is likely to have been a dew pond. The 1855 OS map did not show any features at the site of the test pitting.

The plot in the south-west part of the site that had been labelled 'Broad Ing Bushes' on the 1797 map was marked as 'Broad Ing Plant.' on the 1855 map. This indicates that a formal plantation of trees had been established in this area by the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century. Other than trees, no features were shown in this part of the site on the 1855 OS map.



While the 1855 map showed only three ironstone shafts within the site, the Coal Authority's interactive map (S753AR) shows 10 mine entries within the site boundary. One of these is located in the approximate vicinity, or perhaps immediately to the north of, the site of the test pitting. Both the south-east and south-west corners of the site are shown as areas of 'probable workings' by the Coal Authority. It is not known if the seven additional shafts shown by the Coal Authority pre- or post-date the 1855 OS map.

The site was labelled 'Broad Ing Plantation by the time of the 1892 Ordnance Survey map. The ironstone mines, the inclined plane, the building along the eastern site boundary and the various field boundaries in the interior of the site had all been removed and the majority of the land was occupied by mixed woodland at that date. The late 19<sup>th</sup>-century plantation is likely to have been established in order to screen the former mining landscape.

It is not clear to what extent the site's former mining features had been removed. In addition to the capped or infilled shafts themselves, the footings, foundations and bases of walls of the various buildings may survive as sub-surface archaeological remains. The stone sleepers of the waggonway may also survive along the former course of the inclined plane.

A pair of semi-detached houses and two outbuildings had been constructed adjacent to the eastern site boundary by 1892. A plot boundary to the west demarcated these features from the remainder of the site. No further features were shown within Broad Ing Plantation on the 1892 OS map, with the exception of a footpath that ran north and then veered west to the adjacent field. The path, which ran immediately to the west of the site of the test pits, remained extant in 1905 but was not shown on the 1935 OS map. The plot boundary to the west of the houses had been removed by 1948, while the outbuildings to the north were not shown on the 1957 OS map.

Broad Ing Plantation had been felled by the time of the 1967 Ordnance Survey map. The land was depicted as rough heath at that date. Replanted by the Forestry Commission, trees were shown in parts of the site by the time on the 1978 OS map and the land was fully wooded by the time of an aerial photograph taken in 2002 (Google Earth).

A 1915 report on the mineral resources of Great Britain stated that there were 'shale heaps still remaining' throughout the former ironstone mining areas of Greasborough, Tankersley, Pilley and Cawthorne (Straham *et al* 1915, 44). The creation, felling and re-establishment of Broad Ing Plantation is likely to have impacted on any remains associated with the 19<sup>th</sup>-century ironstone mines, however, and while numerous earthworks are visible throughout the site, it is not clear if these relate to past mining activity or to woodland management. Members of the public have also reported large concentrations of glass bottles and pottery in some parts of the wood.

## 4 AIMS

The aims of the archaeological excavation are:

- to engage and upskill members of the local community;
- to enhance our understanding of the past use of the site;
- to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any below-ground archaeological remains present;
- to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their

local, regional and national contexts and for an assessment to be made of the significance of the archaeology within the site;

- to provide information which will guide further work and restoration at the site.

## 5 METHODOLOGY

A rapid walkover of the site was conducted with volunteers, in order to identify areas of potential interest for test-pitting. Due to severe weather conditions during the test-pitting, the sites of the test pits were chosen due to their location on higher, drier ground and within close proximity to shelter. Five test pits were excavated; these were spread throughout a large midden deposit at the southern end of the woods.

Two of the test pits measured 2x1m, while three measured 1x1m. All of the test pits were located using a hand-held GPS, with an accuracy of 5m, and were excavated entirely by hand. Due to the high density of finds within the test pits, pottery fragments only >50mm were typically retained, with any smaller fragments being quantified roughly and noted on context sheets before being discarded. Glass fragments were retained only if decorated or identifiable. Generally, only representative examples of shell and bone were retained; again, these were roughly quantified before being discarded. Full details of the excavation of recording methodology can be found in the Project Design (Appendix 6).

## 6 RESULTS

Prior to opening the test pits, a rapid walkover of the midden deposit was conducted and surface finds were collected. Details of the test pits are given in the table, below, and are shown in Plates 1-5. Test Pits 1 to 4 were all located within the same midden deposit (Contexts 101, 201, 301 and 401). This comprised a gritty clinker silt with very frequent roots and abundant finds of pottery, glass, bone metal and shell. Test Pit 5 was located at the base of the midden deposit, within the natural clay-silt subsoil (501). The latter comprised very compact, mid grey-brown clay silt, with very frequent roots. Deposit 501 offered a notable lack of finds in comparison to the other test pit deposits. No features were encountered in any of the test pits. Assessment of the finds is included in Appendices 3 and 4.

Test Pit no.	Size (m)	Max. depth (cm)	Notes
1	2x1	40	Single fill (101). Very wet, but loose. Frequent coal and clinker within fill.
2	1x1	47	Single fill (201). Frequent coal and clinker within fill.
3	2x1	70	Single fill (301). Upper ~10cm of deposit contained plastic bags, although beyond this appeared less contaminated. Frequent coal and clinker within fill.
4	1x1	40	Single fill (401). Frequent coal and clinker within fill.
5	1x1	10	Single fill (501). Located as base of midden heap within the natural geology. Very noticeable lack of finds in comparison to the test pits within the midden. Occasional coal and ironstone within fill.

## **7 DISCUSSION AND CONCLUSION**

With the exception of Test Pit 5, all of the test pits contained the same fill: a waste deposit with frequent industrial material of clinker and coal, and abundant finds of pottery, glass, bone and shell. This material originates from a mixture of domestic and commercial uses, all of which are likely to be from relatively local sources. The finds assemblage reflects the use of the land within Broad Ings Plantation as a location for the disposal of refuse.

The pottery and glass recovered from the test pits suggests a date range for this material from the late 19<sup>th</sup> to the early-mid 20<sup>th</sup> century. As the ironstone mines were being worked in 1855 but had closed prior to 1892, this suggests that much of the material was deposited after the cessation of mining activities.

Test Pit 5 was located at the bottom of the slope of waste material and was excavated into the natural clay geology. This was distinctly different to the material in the other test pits and did not contain any finds.

## **8 ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS**

ArcHeritage would like to thank the DVLP for commissioning the work and providing ongoing support; Tankersley Welfare Hall for providing shelter and welfare; and all of the volunteers.

## PLATES



Plate 1: Test Pit 1, looking south-east. Scale 1m



Plate 2: Test Pit 2, looking south-east. Scale 1m



Plate 3: Test Pit 3, looking north-east. Scale 1m

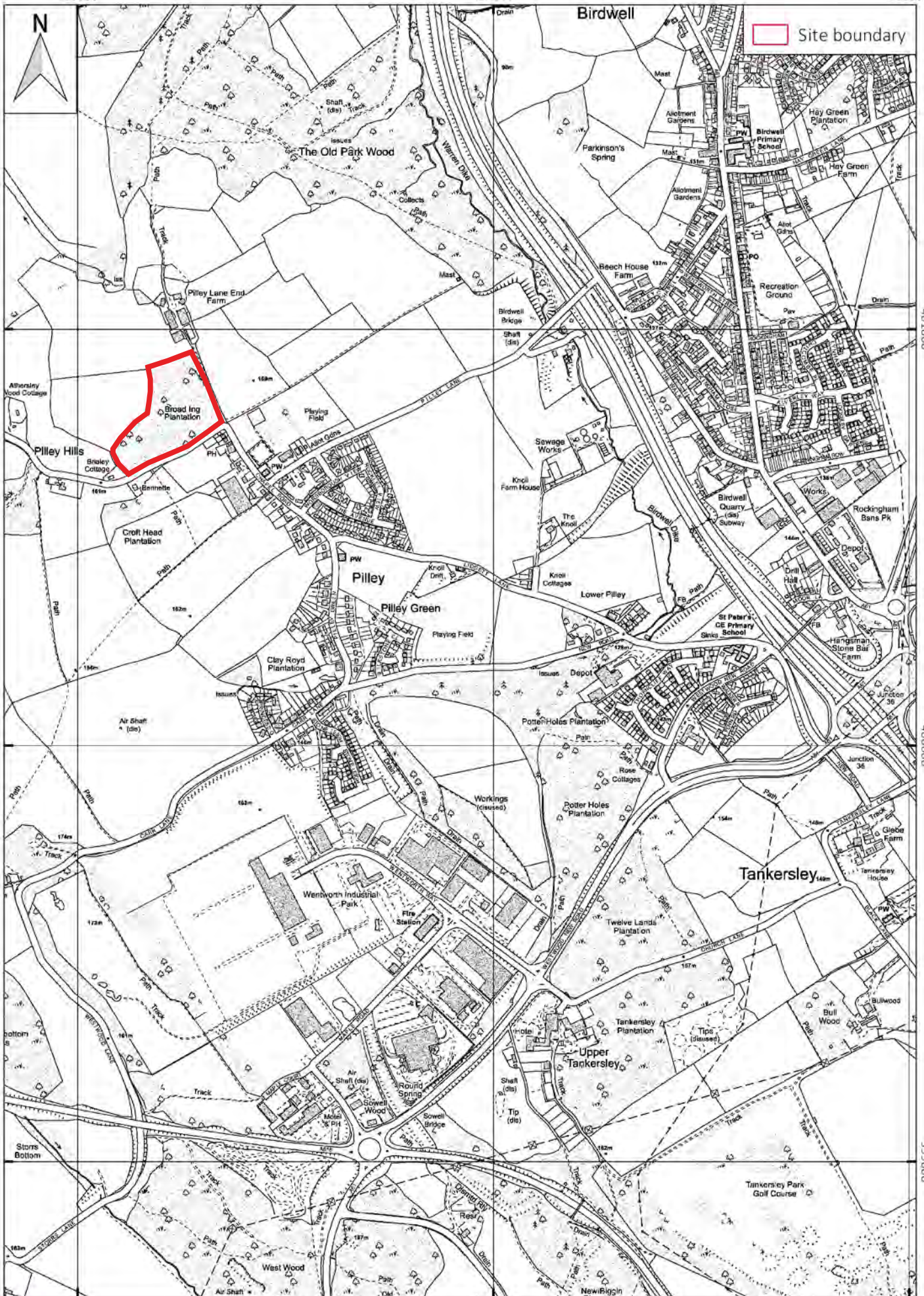


Plate 4: Test Pit 4, looking north-east. Scale 1m



Plate 5: Test Pit 5, looking north. Scale 1m

## FIGURES



Site boundary

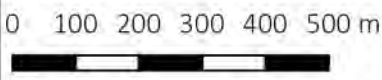
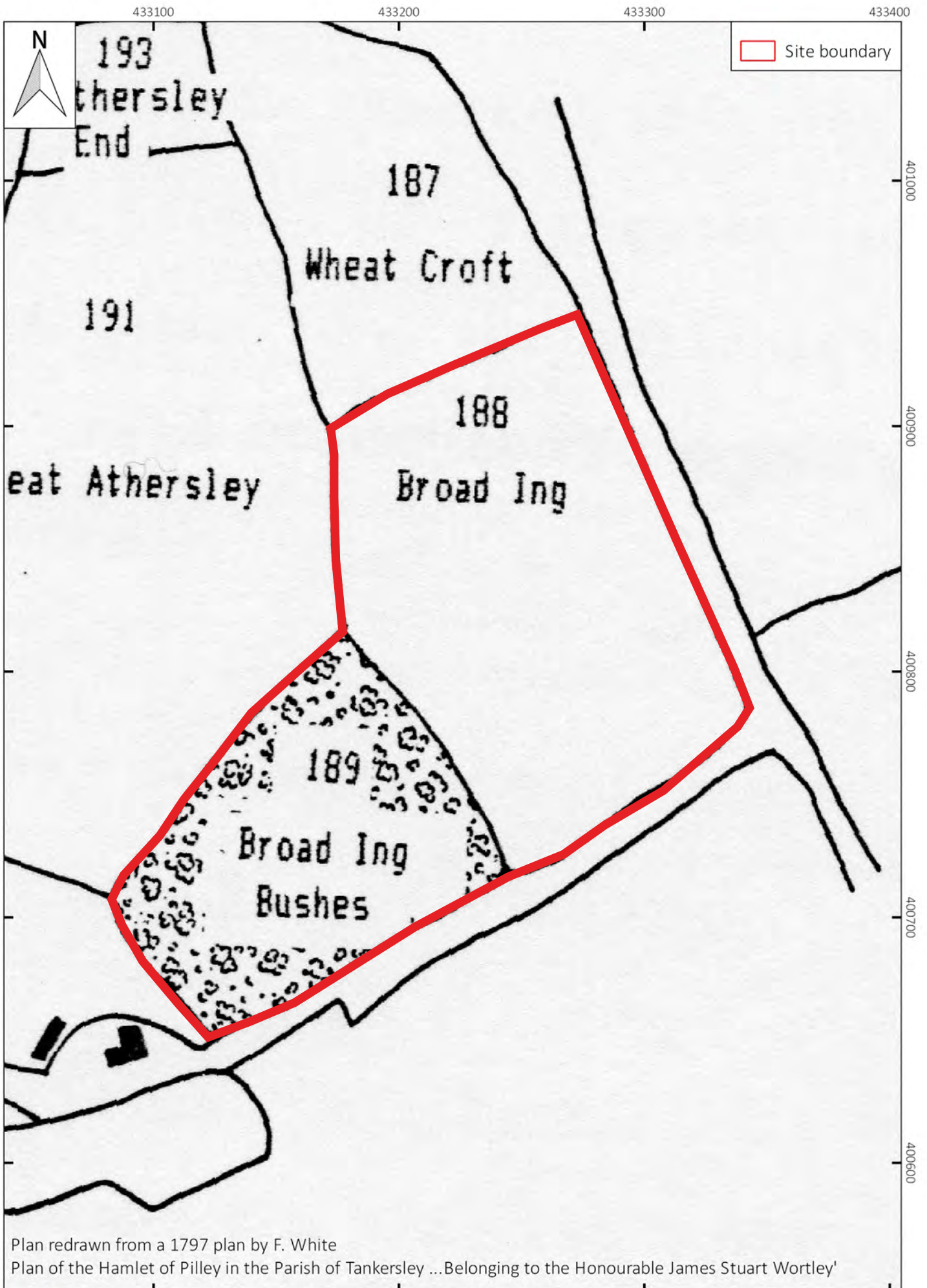
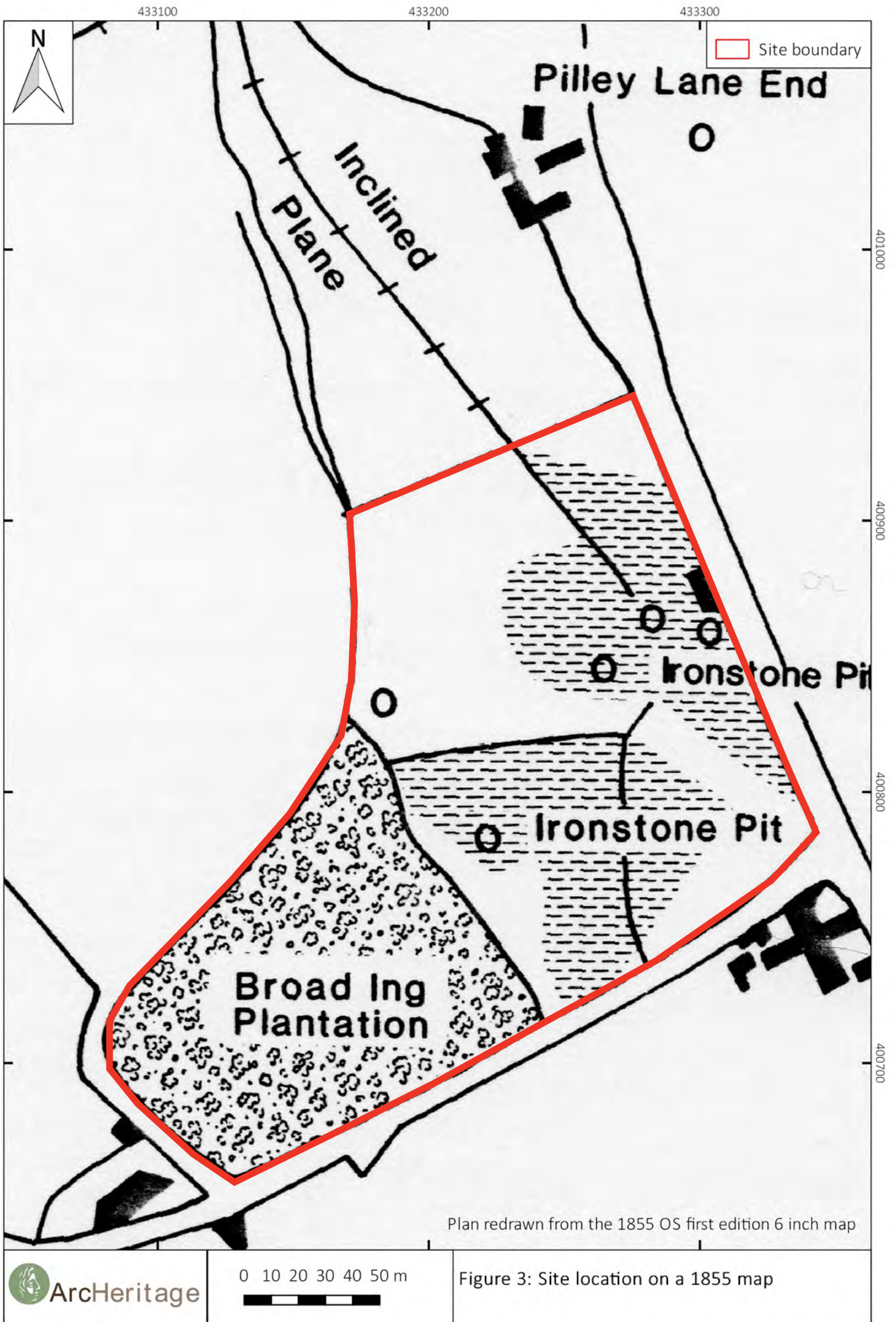
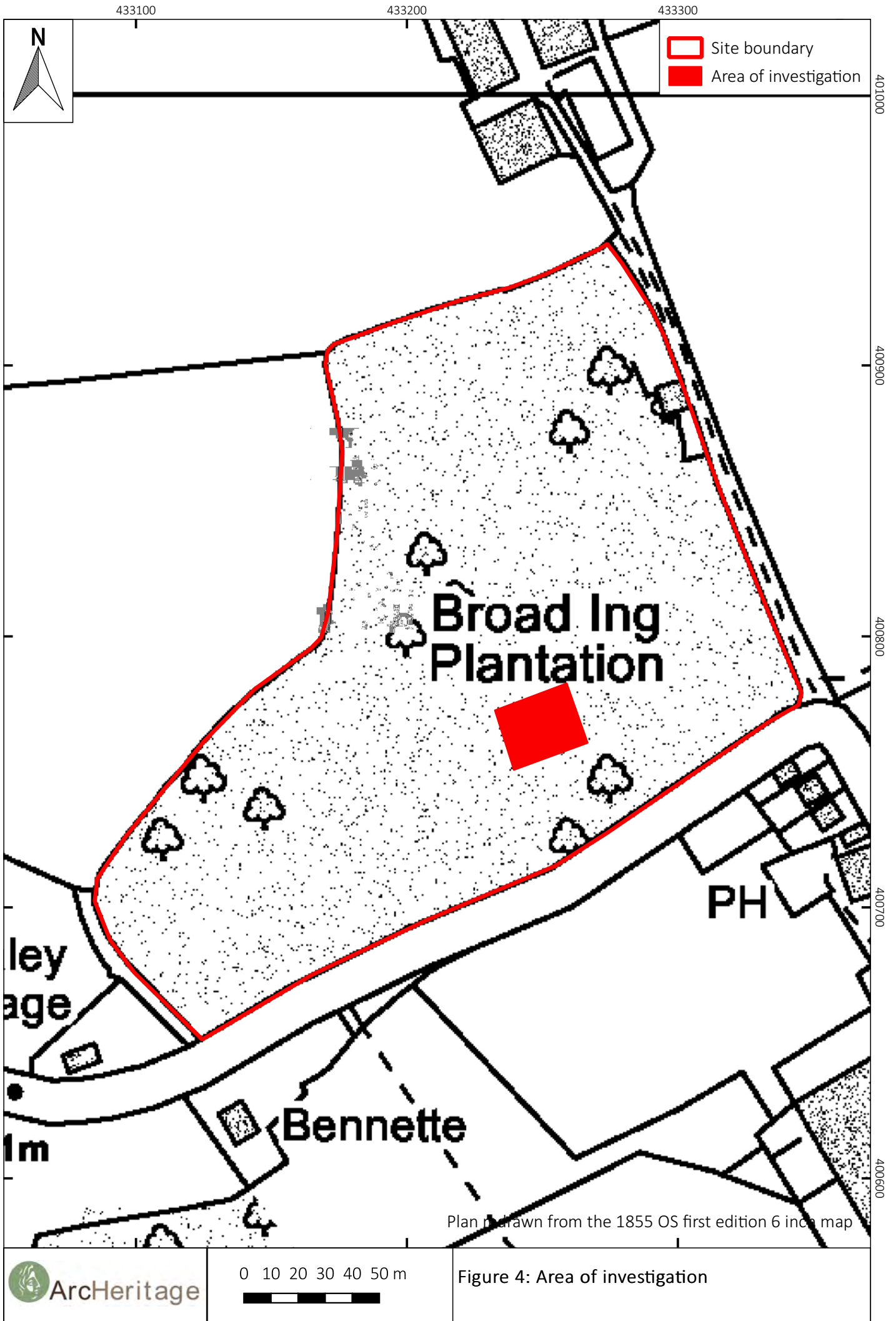


Figure 1: Site location









Plan drawn from the 1855 OS first edition 6 inch map

## APPENDIX 1: INDEX TO ARCHIVE

The table below details the paper archive contents held by Barnsley Museum. Accession Number **BMBC.TH.2532**.

The finds from the tests pits were not recommended for retention by the specialists, and these have been created into finds handling boxes to be distributed throughout the local community for educational purposes.

Item	Quantity
Context register	1 sheet
Context sheets	5 sheets
Digital photo register	1 sheet
Digital photographs	1 disc
Final report	2 copies

## APPENDIX 2: CONTEXT LIST

Context no.	Test Pit no.	Description
101	1	Tipping/ waste deposit. Gritty clinker silt. Abundant finds.
201	2	Tipping/ waste deposit. Gritty clinker silt. Abundant finds. Same as 101.
301	3	Tipping/ waste deposit. Gritty clinker silt. Abundant finds. Same as 101.
401	4	Tipping/ waste deposit. Gritty clinker silt. Abundant finds. Same as 101.
501	5	Compact mid-grey brown clay silt. Natural geology.

## APPENDIX 3: POTTERY ASSESSMENT

*Richard Jackson*

The pottery assemblage from Broad Ings Plantation, Pillley, South Yorkshire comprised a total of 566 sherds, weighing a total of 27010g. The assessed wares represent pottery types from the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century and early to mid-20<sup>th</sup>-century wares. The assessment data is summarised in the table, below.

With the exception of the small quantities of Pearlware present in contexts 101 (two sherds) and 201 (one sherd), the pottery types present are unlikely to be any earlier than the mid-19<sup>th</sup> century, with many of the whiteware forms dating from the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The assemblage reflects the continuous use of Broad Ings Plantation as a location for the disposal of refuse following the cessation of mining activities.

Tablewares are particularly well-represented in all excavated contexts and form the bulk of this assemblage. The variety of transfer print colours suggests a generally later date for much of the material, with a few earlier outliers (Asiatic pheasant, 'flow blue'). The surprisingly high frequency of mass-produced porcelain suggests the continuous deposition of refuse, possibly from commercial origins, into the 20<sup>th</sup> century. The relatively low frequency of coarse earthenware pancheons is also suggestive of a late 19<sup>th</sup> to early 20<sup>th</sup>-century date for the assemblage as a whole.

Although most of the items from the Broad Ings assemblage are ubiquitous for the time and place, some of the items are relatively unusual and worthy of mention. These are discussed, below.

### ***'Dollhouse' items***

Although few in number, the miniature porcelain jug from context (201) and the miniature cup and saucer from context (301) are an interesting inclusion within the assemblage. These items may have been deposited here as part of *ad hoc* tipping or they may have been included in the topsoil contexts by a process of accidental loss during recreational play in the woods during the 19<sup>th</sup> century. The leisure activities of children are not usually very well represented in archaeological assemblages of this nature.

### ***The 'Marquis'***

Two separate items from two different contexts (101, 301) are impressed with the same stamp: a pattern labelled as 'The Marquis'. This stamp is inscribed with a precise date: 9<sup>th</sup> May 06, which the author assumes to be short for 1906. The piece was manufactured by Grindley & Co., who operated in Tunstall, Stoke-on-Trent, between 1880 and 1991. The presence of two identical items from two different test pits suggests that a large amount of rapid accumulation of refuse occurred deliberately, over a relatively short span of time, within the woods at Broad Ings.

### **'Olive' pattern**

Multiple examples of this particular transfer printed pattern were found throughout the test pit contexts, although only one of the items was stamped with a maker's mark. This identified the manufacturer as Barkers & Kent Limited, who were in production at Foley Pottery, Fenton, Stoke-on-Trent between 1889-1941, although the presence of the 'ltd' suffix established that these items were made after 1898.

### **Conclusion and recommendations**

The assemblage from Broad Ings Plantation is considered to be mostly late 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>- century in origin, with a few earlier wares present. The material originates from a mixture of domestic and commercial uses. Neither the retention nor the further study of the assemblage is recommended.

### **References**

<http://www.thepotteries.org/mark/g/grindley.htm>

Accessed: 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

<http://www.thepotteries.org/allpotters/62.htm>

Accessed: 16<sup>th</sup> October 2018

### **Pottery assessment for Broad Ings**

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
Topsoil scatter	Coarse Earthenware	3	2 base; pancheon, 1 body; pancheon	White slipcoat with glaze internal.
Topsoil scatter	Porcelain	5	2 rim-to-base, 1 base, 1 rim, 1 whole; teacups	Gold lustre band decoration. Fluted base.
Topsoil scatter	Porcelain	3	3 rims; saucers	Gold lustre band decoration.
Topsoil scatter	Porcelain	1	1 u/id	Cornflour decoration on glaze.
Topsoil scatter	Stoneware	7	7 bases; 1 SGSW bowl, 1 grey stoneware jar (rim-to-base), 5 marmalade jar bases	
Topsoil scatter	Stoneware	3	3 rims; 1 plain grey jar 60% intact. 1 jar, 1 marmalade jar	Jar neck and shoulder dec with brown oxide wash.
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (plain)	2	2 rims; 1 plate, 1 jar	Plate rim dec with faint embossed scrolling pattern.
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (plain)	1	Body; large thick-walled bowl	Raised double band external. Probably a mixing bowl.
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (plain)	5	Bases; 2 saucers, 1 jar, 2 small bowls	1 bowl intact for rim-to-base profile; everted sides with lobed rim, footless. Saucer has partial stamp on base "May 9th 06".

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (decorated)	6	Bases; 2 bowl, 1 dish, 2 plates, 1 mug	Mug is TP dec in green; repeating floral pattern, stamped on base "OLIVE B&K Ltd"; 50% complete. 1 bowl is 75% intact, partial TP in green similar to mug. 1 plate & bowl probably 'flow blue'. 1 plate base stamped "Asiatic pheasant B&K Ltd.
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Body; holloware	Same pattern as TP in green, but poorly executed: pattern has run into glaze during firing.
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Handles; 1 square profile, 1 rounded.	Square profile handle is TP dec in green.
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (decorated)	15	Rims; 4 plates or shallow dishes; 1 saucer, 7 Bowls, 1 overfired shallow bowl/dish, 2 serving dishes	TP dec in blue, green and brown; saucer stamped w. faint trademark, appears to depict a pig. 2 bowls dec w. slip banding, 2 bowls TP dec in blue, grey; grey pattern is same as green TP bowl. Single rim sherd dec in TP floral spray. Overfired dish dec with handpainted blue rim, incised vertical lines ext. Shallow dish bordered with thick black lettering "PU-".
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Mug; 80% intact.	Another example of green 'OLIVE' TP, but not stamped on base.
Topsoil scatter	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Teapot lid, intact.	Polychrome TP onglaze; floral pattern. Lustred finial.
101	Coarse Earthenware	1	Rim-to-base	Unglazed flower pot.
101	Coarse Earthenware	7	Body sherds; pancheon	Cream slip coat under glaze.
101	Coarse Earthenware	2	Rim sherds; pancheon	Cream slip coat under glaze.
101	Pearlware	2	Base; flatware	Faint blue TP decoration.
101	Porcelain	9	Rims; 8 saucers, 1 teacup	Gold lustre banded dec on saucers; 2 sherds w. hand-painted leaf patterns. Teacup dec in pink with detail TP of church or civic building. 5 saucer frags are rim-to-base.
101	Porcelain	13	Bases; 5 teacups, 7 saucers, 1 item of 'dollhouse' porcelain	Teacups dec in gold lustre band, 1 dec w. TP rose pattern. Gold lustre dec on saucers. Blue dec ext on 'dollhouse' ware.
101	Porcelain	2	Handles	1 gold lustre dec, 1 moulded.
101	Porcelain	1	Basketry; fruit basket or similar	Open network of twisted porcelain strips fired together to form a lattice.



Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
101	Porcelain	2	Statuary	Joining fragments of a small statue. Torso of a male figure dressed in a frock coat, neckerchief and waistcoat.
101	Salt-glazed Stoneware	1	Base; oven dish	
101	Salt-glazed stoneware	3	Body; 2 bowls, 1 sewer pipe	
101	Salt-glazed stoneware	2	Rims; bowls	
101	Stoneware	9	Bases; 'Marmalade' jars	Grey Stoneware, various sizes.
101	Stoneware	12	Body; 10 'marmalade' jars, 2 flagons or similar	Grey Stoneware.
101	Stoneware	5	Rims; 'marmalade' jars	Grey stoneware, various sizes.
101	Whiteware (plain)	16	Rims; 14 flatware, 1 lipped bowl, pie dish or similar. 1 plain bowl.	Pie dish has oval profile.
101	Whiteware (plain)	7	Body; 1 bowl, 6 u/id holloware	
101	Whiteware (plain)	31	Bases; 4 jar/jug, 4 bowls, 23 flatware	3 sherds stamped on base: "Bourne & Leigh, England, Burslem"; "The Marquis, England, W. H. Grindley & co."; 3rd sherd too faint to read.
101	Whiteware (plain)	2	Handles; jug/tureen	Robust and functional.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	19	Rims; Plates and shallow dishes. 1 possible chamber pot	TP in blue, green; no identifiable 'willow pattern', most later.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; plate	Flow blue.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; Lid	TP decoration in green.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; Plate	TP dec with hand-painted dec overglaze & gold lustre band on rim.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	6	Rim; saucers	Gold lustre banding on rim.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; plate	Onglaze repeating leaf pattern around rim.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; saucer	Gold lustre flower pattern.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; flatware	Polychrome slip banded ware, blue & brown.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; Teacup	Blue banded & gold lustre dec around rim.

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
101	Whiteware (decorated)	3	Rims; 2 cups, 1 plate	Sponge decoration in blue, green , red.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Rims; vase	Polychrome TP dec, 1 obvious pink rose motif.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; Mug/jug	Polychrome TP depicting windmill, church, water, boats.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; jug	Red band decoration.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Body; plate	Flow blue.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	3	Body; jug	Green slip wash decoration.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Body; Plates	TP decoration; green, blue.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	4	Body; Plates	3 polychrome, 1 slip-banded.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Body; jug	Blue TP decorated.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; Mug or jug	TP in grey, "Olive" pattern. Not stamped, 50% complete.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; Jug	Measuring jug with extensive stamp on base (see plate).
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; Large jug	B&K stamp on base. Traces of polychrome TP rose design.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; Jug	U/id blue TP pattern.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	6	Base; flatware	Faint blue TP decoration.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; flatware	Stamped "BIBBY LINE" on face in scroll under red flag.
101	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Rim, Base; Mixing bowl	Clear glaze external, white glaze internal.
101	Rockingham type ware	4	2 xBody, rim-base; teapot, bowl, u/id	
201	Coarse Earthenware	4	Rims; Pancheons	1 clear glaze, 3 cream slipcoat.
201	Coarse Earthenware	2	Body; Pancheons	Cream slipcoat.
201	Coarse Earthenware	2	Body; flowerpot	
201	Pearlware	1	Base; Flatware	Traces of faint TP in blue.
201	Porcelain	1	'Dollhouse' ware; jug.	Undecorated. Handle broken, otherwise intact.

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
201	Porcelain	4	Rims; 2 cups, 1 bowl, 1 small plate	Gold lustre band decoration.
201	Porcelain	2	Body; Holloware	Undecorated.
201	Porcelain	2	Bases; 1 saucer, 1 pot or jar	Pink wash dec on saucer. Pot decorated with polychrome flower decoration.
201	Refined Earthenware	1	Lid; teapot	Even brown glaze.
201	Refined Earthenware	2	Base; probably teapot	Joining sherds. Dark brown glaze, crudely-applied gold lustre band around base.
201	Salt-glazed Stoneware	2	Rims; 1 small bowl, 1 large cauldron	
201	Stoneware	3	Bases; jars	'marmalade' jars.
201	Stoneware	2	Body; jars	'marmalade' jars.
201	Stoneware	3	Rim; jars	2 jars, 1 'marmalade jar.
201	Stoneware	3	Body; Large flagons	Partial remains of lettering; "The Bar-/ Botanical- / Bab-".
201	Whiteware (plain)	14	Rim; 10 flatware (saucers & 2 plates), 4 hollow ware, (mug, cup, 2 dishes)	
201	Whiteware (plain)	2	Body; u/id hollowware	
201	Whiteware (plain)	15	Bases; 10 flatware, mug, large bowl, jug, 3 smaller bowls, teacup, ointment pot or similar	Ointment pot is 2cm in diameter.
201	Whiteware (plain)	3	Handles; 1 teacup, 1 mug, 1 tureen or similar	
201	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; Bowl	Blue slip banded decoration.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	4	Rim; Mugs, 1 tankard or jug	1 gold lustre band decoration, 1 'olive' TP in black, tankard dec in green slip w. Gold lustre band. 1 mug w. TP print of 2 figures on a see-saw pointing at a man in a striped jumper.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; sauce boat	
201	Whiteware (decorated)	3	Rim; saucers	Gold lustre band on rim.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	9	Rim; plates	Various TP dec in blue or green. 1 modern TP with blue band.

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
201	Whiteware (decorated)	4	Base; 2 teacups, 2 plates	1 teacup TP in pink, stamped on base "Canalejas, new wharf pottery, England, Arredondo Facorro Y Cia, Buenos Aires". 1 plain teacup w. gold banding, 2 modern plates w. Polychrome TP.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	5	Body; holloware	TP in blue or green.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Body; Large tureen	TP of large-scale botanical motif.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Body; vase or jug	Flow blue.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Body; holloware	Spongeware.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim-to-base; teacup	Spongeware decoration.
201	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Statuary; the ear of a spaniel	Whiteware body, brown slipcoat, glazed.
301	Coarse Earthenware	3	Rim; pancheon	White slipcoat under clear glaze.
301	Coarse Earthenware	9	Body; pancheon	7 white slip under glaze,, 1 black, 1 clear glaze with cream band external.
301	Coarse Earthenware	2	Base; pancheon	White slipcoat under glaze.
301	Coarse Earthenware	4	3 base, 1 body; flowerpots	
301	Porcelain	12	Rim; 11 Saucers, 1 holloware.	All dec with gold lustre except 3 polychrome TP.
301	Porcelain	7	Body; 4 flatware, 3 holloware	
301	Porcelain	4	Base; flatware	
301	Porcelain	4	Misc: 'Dollhouse' cup & saucer, doll's foot, small doll/statue ear	Unglazed, undecorated.
301	Porcelain	1	Misc; embellished decorative rim.	Possible candleholder or statuary base fragment.
301	Stoneware	9	Rim; jars	Grey stoneware 'marmalade' jar.
301	Stoneware	14	Body; jars	Grey stoneware 'marmalade' jar.
301	Stoneware	5	Base; jars	Grey stoneware 'marmalade' jar.
301	Stoneware	2	2 intact rim-base jars	Grey stoneware 'marmalade' jar.
301	Stoneware	1	Neck; flagon	Brown oxide wash.
301	Stoneware	3	Body; holloware	Moulded handle attached to one sherd.
301	Stoneware	1	Base; oven dish	Pedestal foot.

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
301	Whiteware (plain)	22	Rim; 7 saucers, 6 bowls, 7 plates, 2 mugs or cups	
301	Whiteware (plain)	5	Body; 1 large jug or similar w. handle attachment. 1 smaller jug. 3 u/id hollowware	
301	Whiteware (plain)	17	Bases; 2 teacups, 8 flatware, 7 bowls or large jugs	1 teacup base stamped "Orchid R <sup>D</sup> N <sup>O</sup> 2431. 1 plate stamped on base "The Marquis/ W. H. Grindley & Co/ R <sub>D</sub> N <sub>O</sub> 473130/ PAT <sup>D</sup> USA MAY 9 <sup>TH</sup> 06".
301	Whiteware (plain)	3	Handles; tureens and jugs	
301	Whiteware (decorated)	17	Rims; 14 flatware, 3 mugs or bowls	TP dec in blue, green and grey patterns. Later 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century patterns.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	3	Rims; bowls	Blue banded decoration.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	3	Rims; hollowware	Spongeware decoration.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Rims; Jugs	Hand painted dec in green; repeating leaf and vine pattern.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; bowl	Clear glaze ext, white slipcoat internal. 20 <sup>th</sup> century mixing bowl.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Rims; plate	Polychrome TP of floral palm late 19 <sup>th</sup> /early 20 <sup>th</sup> century.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; saucer	Pink band dec around rim.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	8	Rim; 3 saucers, 5 cups or mugs	Gold lustre banding.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Rim; Mug or jar	TP in brown, some partial lettering within a scroll.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	8	Body; 6 flatware, 2 hollowware	Various TP decoration; HW dec in 'olive' pattern.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Body; jug	Blue banded decoration.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	3	Body; bowls	TP polychrome with on glaze decoration.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Body; bowl or jug	Hand decorated in green.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	4	Body; 3 flatware, 1 hollowware	Spongeware decoration.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	8	Body; u/id hollowware	Various pale slip wash decoration; red, green, blue.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Base; bowls	20 <sup>th</sup> century mixing bowls. Clear glaze external, white slipcoat internal.

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
301	Whiteware (decorated)	13	Base; flatware	Transfer print in greens and blues.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; bowl	Spongeware decoration.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; bowl or cup	Transfer print.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	1	Base; flatware	Cane coloured type.
301	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Base; bowls	
301	Whiteware (decorated)	2	Handles; jug, teacup	1 brown glazed, 1 gold lustre banding.
401	Coarse Earthenware	1	Body; pancheon	White slipcoat underglaze.
401	Coarse Earthenware	1	Rim-to-base; dish	Shallow unglazed earthenware, probably horticultural saucer.
401	Porcelain	3	Rims; saucers	Gold lustre decoration.
401	Porcelain	2	Body; 1 cup, 1 saucer	Plain.
401	Porcelain	3	Bases; saucers	Plain.
401	Refined earthenware	2	Rims; 1 jar/jug, 1 teapot	Dark brown glaze.
401	Stoneware	4	Rims; jar	Grey stoneware 'marmalade' jar.
401	Stoneware	6	Body; jar	Grey stoneware 'marmalade' jar.
401	Stoneware	1	Base; jar	Grey stoneware 'marmalade' jar.
401	Stoneware	1	Electrical insulator	
401	Stoneware	1	Rim; bowl	Salt-glazed stoneware.
401	Slip-banded ware	2	Rims; bowl	Blue slip banded decoration.
401	Slip-banded decoration	3	Body; bowl	Blue slip banded decoration.
401	Whiteware (plain)	2	Rims; large bowl, saucer	
401	Whiteware (plain)	5	Body; 3 hollowware, 2 flatware	
401	Whiteware (plain)	3	Bases; 1 bowl, 2 plate	
401	Whiteware (decorated)	13	Rims; 1 tureen, 5 plates, 7 saucers	TP in green and blue. Saucers dec with gold lustre band.
401	Whiteware (decorated)	10	Body; Hollowware fragments	TP in green and blue.
401	Whiteware (decorated)	4	Bases; 3 flatware, 1 bowl	TP in blue, including 1 Asiatic pheasant pattern. Bowl is polychrome TP dec.

Context	Type	Qty	Part; Form	Comments
Total		566		

Test Pit 1



Test Pit 2



Test Pit 3





## APPENDIX 4: GLASS ASSESSMENT

*Laura Trafford*

This assessment report examines the glass recovered from excavations at Broad Ing Plantation. A total of 96 vessels, objects and fragments were assessed. Collectively, these weighed 1805g and ranged in date from the latter part of the 19<sup>th</sup> century to the early to mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. Glass fragments and complete vessels have been categorised as: drinking vessels (e.g. beer, wine, spirits, soft drinks and milk bottles or any vessels which would have been used to store drinks); apothecary vessels (medicines, tonics and perfumes); food containers (e.g. canning jars, sauce bottles); general household vessels (e.g. cleaning products, poison bottles, paints and oils); window glass; decorative/display items/plates/glasses (tablewares and items used to dress a room); glass-working waste; other (any other objects, e.g. stoppers, marbles); unidentified (fragments too small to be identified as a particular form).

The majority of vessels represent everyday items such as drinking vessels, food containers and medicine bottles. There was no particular trend in the deposition of these items, with the material being spread fairly evenly throughout the waste deposit in Test Pits 1 to 4. While many of the vessels were moulded, some of them were freeblown items. The drinking vessels, in particular, indicate the fairly local acquisition of products, with many items from Barnsley, Rotherham and Sheffield; however, some were from further afield, such as Newark, Wakefield and Edinburgh. The dates of the vessels tended generally to be mid to late 19<sup>th</sup>-century into the mid-20<sup>th</sup> century. All of the vessels that were identified are common in assemblages of this date, with no rare or unusual items observed.

### Recommendations for further work

No further work is recommended for this assemblage. As the vessels are all fairly typical and common types of the 19<sup>th</sup> and 20<sup>th</sup> centuries, the assemblage is not recommended for retention.

Context	Type	Weight (g)	Comments
101	Drinking vessel	685	Brown bottle, almost complete with just neck rim at the top of neck missing. Embossed around the shoulder 'HAY & SON Ltd SHEFFIELD & GLASGOW' On underside of base '2997' is embossed.
401	Drinking vessel	715	Complete green bottle, plain on face but underside of base embossed with S. S. & Co. Ld. BOW.
101	Drinking vessel	355	Incomplete base of dark green bottle.
101	Food container	100	Clear glass with slight iridescent tint, dimensions suggest part of a jar. Rim, neck and partial body present, base missing.
101	Food container	145	Complete clear glass bottle, plain, slight iridescent tint. Possible condiment bottle?
101	Apothecary vessel	50	Complete glass bottle/ vial, clear. Possible medicine bottle?

101	Drinking vessel	110	Thick clear glass base.
101	Unidentified	25	Rim and neck of clear bottle with greenish tint. Small fragment of shoulder suggests bottle would have been squared. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
101	Drinking vessel	45	Partial greenish base fragment, embossed around bottom of body '...Y Ltd.
101	Food container	40	Partial rim, possibly from a jar. Clear with very slight greenish tinge.
101	Drinking vessel	35	Clear greenish body fragment, slightly curved.
101	Bottle	125	Partial base fragment, squared corner. Clear with greenish tint.
101	Drinking vessel	20	Clear body fragment embossed with 'POC...'
101	Drinking vessel	40	Brown partial base fragment, embossed with 'LIMITED' around the base of the body.
101	Decorative	95	Green cylindrical, broken at base. Linear incisions. Ornamental fragment?
101	Drinking vessel	10	Green fragment.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	595	Almost complete clear glass bottle, broken at neck with rim missing. Embossed on body WARD & SONS SWINTON.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	685	Complete brown bottle, similar to large beer bottle. Plain.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	420	Codd bottle, incomplete, broken at neck. Clear. Embossed E.P. SHAW Co Ld WAKEFIELD with an animal (possibly dog?) motif. On reverse, embossed with PATENT SAFE GROOVE 4, SOLE MAKERS, DAN RYLANDS Ld, BARNESLEY.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	620	Codd bottle, incomplete, broken at top of neck. Clear. Embossed G W MALLINSON BARNESLEY with crest and bird motif. On reverse, embossed REDFEARN BROS BOTTLE MAKERS BARNESLEY.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	420	Complete clear bottle, greenish tint. Square body. Three sides embossed: SYMINGTON & Co/ ESS COFFEE & CHICORY/ EDINBURGH. Base embossed 2128.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	400	Large round bottle, incomplete, only base and lower body survives. Clear with greenish tint. Embossed WARW...ONS Ld/ NEWARK ON TRENT. Base embossed in small lettering with W & S.
Topsoil	Unidentified	105	Complete bottle, clear with greenish tint. Rectangular body. Plain. Size suggests condiment or medicine bottle.
Topsoil	Food container	210	Clear bottle with greenish tint. Almost complete although broken at top of neck and rim missing. Square body, embossed on two sides FLETCHERS/ INDIAN SAUCE. Base embossed 16.
Topsoil	Unidentified	90	Small clear round bottle, Very tip of neck/ rim broken. Slight greenish tint, many small bubbles within glass. Plain. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.

Topsoil	Food container	220	Complete clear bottle, greenish tint. Square body. Three sides embossed: SYMINGTON & Co/ ESS COFFEE & CHICORY/ EDINBURGH. Base embossed 2170.
Topsoil	Food container	230	Incomplete bottle, beck and rim missing. Square body embossed on two sides J B SAUCE/ WAKEFIELD.
Topsoil	Food container	245	Complete bottle, clear. Rectangular bottle with edges embossed HOE'S SAUCE on each edge. Base also embossed with letting although unclear.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	345	Round bottle, broken at base of neck. Clear with greenish tint. Embossed B B Co Ld OAKWELL. Back embossed at the bottom with REDFEARN BROS BOTTLE MAKERS BARNESLEY. Small lettering R B embossed in base.
Topsoil	Unidentified	110	Clear glass with greenish tint, complete bottle. Rectangular body. Moulded. Plain. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
Topsoil	Apothecary vessel	120	Clear glass , complete bottle. Rectangular body. Front face embossed SCOTT'S EMULSION. Partial cork still present in neck. Base embossed 1668E F13.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	400	Complete green glass bottle. Small wine bottle or beer/ soda bottle. No obvious mould marks. Very pronounced indent in base.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	80	Clear glass with greenish tint. Broken neck. Plain. Moulded.
Topsoil	Unidentified	145	Clear glass, complete bottle. Rectangular body. Plain. Moulded. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
Topsoil	Unidentified	235	Clear glass with greenish tint. Complete bottle. Square body. Plain. Moulded. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	300	Incomplete bottle, likely a codd bottle. Only base and partial body survive. Greenish tint. Embossed ....ETT LANE JB B ...PAL WATERWORKS BARNESLEY. Motif of shaking hands. Base embossed JB B.
Topsoil	Unidentified	140	Base and partial body fragment, Clear glass with iridescent sheen. Square body, plain. Base embossed 100. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	660	Base and partial body fragment of large green bottle. Likely for wine/ beer. Very pronounced indent in base. No obvious moulding marks. Plain.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	125	Partial base and body fragment. Front embossed BARNSL..., back embossed in smaller letting REDFE...BOTTLE M....BARNESLE...Base embossed R B B. Clear with greenish tint.
Topsoil	General household vessel	75	Green glass, square body with incised ribbing on three faces, one face blank. Broken at base of neck. Glass contains many small bubbles. No clear moulding marks. Ink pot or similar.
201	Drinking vessel	240	Partial base and body fragment, clear glass with greenish tint. R B B faintly embossed into base. Moulded.
201	Drinking vessel	225	Partial base and body fragment, clear glass with greenish tint. R B B embossed into base. Moulded.
201	Apothecary	190	Clear glass with greenish tint. Base and partial body, broken before neck. Rectangular body. Face embossed FENNINGS'

	vessel		FEVER CURER. Moulded.
201	Drinking vessel	405	Incomplete bottle, broken before neck. Possible codd bottle. Clear with greenish tint. Front embossed with C. HAGUE MINERAL WATER MANUFr REGISTERED TRADE MARK PARKGATE ROTHERHAM. Reverse embossed with A 15. Base embossed 5830.
201	Unidentified	130	Base and partial body fragment. Square body. Clear glass with greenish tint. Plain. No moulding marks . Drinking vessel?
201	Unidentified	25	Clear glass with greenish tint. Moulded. Small round base with partial round body. Base embossed with B in a diamond shape. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
201	Drinking vessel	100	Oval base with partial body. Clear glass with greenish tint. Moulded. Base embossed with R B B.
201	Unidentified	55	Complete neck with limited body. Body appears squared. Moulded.
201	Drinking vessel	45	Green moulded body fragment, embossed ...ITB...
201	Drinking vessel	45	Clear body fragment with greenish tint, moulded. Embossed BARN...
201	Drinking vessel	75	Neck and shoulder fragment of codd bottle. Moulded. Clear with greenish tint. Embossed although not enough visible to decipher.
201	Drinking vessel	35	Broken neck and shoulder fragment, clear with greenish tint. Moulded. Embossed ribbed decoration around the shoulde.r
201	Decorative	40	Clear, cut glass fragment, slightly curved. Similar to trifle bowl or similar.
301	Apothecary vessel	190	Rectangular bottle, clear with bluish tint. Slightly fragmented. Front face embossed with Taylors CASH CHEMIST. Measurement marks also embossed up the side. Moulded bottle
301	Drinking vessel	130	Large brown body fragment, embossed with unclear motif and italic text W & A Gill...? Curved but with flat face
301	Drinking vessel	195	Clear glass with greenish tint. Round base with partial body. Base embossed with 2997.
301	Drinking vessel	50	Clear glass with greenish tint. Neck and rim. Moulded. Broken before shoulder.
301	Drinking vessel	55	Clear glass base, round. Embossed with RYLANDS BARNLSLEY.
301	Unidentified	55	Clear glass bottle, complete. Flattened. Partial cork present within bottle. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
301	Food container	90	Brown complete bottle, sub-oval shaped. Both sides embossed with 2oz BOVRIL LIMITED. Base embossed in small lettering with 425.
301	Unidentified	55	Small complete clear glass bottle. Moulded. Plain. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
301	Unidentified	55	Small rounded bottle, clear with greenish tint. Frequent bubbles within glass. Moulded. Broken at bottom of neck. Plain. Apothecary/ general household.

301	Unidentified	80	Small rounded bottle, clear with greenish tint. Frequent bubbles within glass. Moulded. Broken at top of neck. Plain. Apothecary/ general household.
301	Unidentified	20	Incomplete base and partial body fragment. Clear with bluish tint. Rectangular and plain.
301	Other	15	Clear stopper, heavily abraded.
301	Unidentified	20	Clear with greenish tint. Rim and partial neck, broken at shoulder. Cork still present within rim.
301	Unidentified	20	Clear with greenish tint. Rim and neck, small amount of shoulder indicates rectangular body.
301	Decorative	110	Clear curved body fragment. Cut glass. Vase/ trifle bowl, etc.
301	Decorative	30	Clear curved body fragment. Cut glass. Vase/ trifle bowl, etc.
301	Decorative	10	Clear, flat fragment of cut and bevelled glass.
301	Other	<5	Fine clear cylinder, fragmented at both ends. Approx. 11mm in diameter.
301	Other	5	Thick clear cylinder, fragmented at both ends. Approx. 8mm in diameter with a 2mm diameter bore through the centre.
301	Drinking vessel	30	Green/ brown body fragment, moulded. Embossed ...NG CO...
301	Drinking vessel	55	Thick green body fragment. Embossed ...EFFIE...
401	Food container	280	Clear glass jar, complete. Moulded.
401	Unidentified	215	Complete clear bottle with greenish tint. Rectangular body. Moulded. Plain. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
401	Apothecary vessel	130	Clear moulded bottle, rectangular body. Front face embossed with CALIFORNIA FIG SYRUP CO. SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Both sides embossed with CALIFIG. Back plain.
401	Unidentified	120	Clear rectangular bottle. Moulded, complete. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
401	Unidentified	65	Small rounded bottle, complete. Clear with green tint. Frequent bubbles within glass. Moulded. Plain. Apothecary/ general household.
401	Unidentified	35	Complete vessel, rounded and tall and slim. Moulded. Clear glass, moulded. Plain. Cork within bottle. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
401	Unidentified	70	Incomplete vessel, broken at bottom of neck. Body rectangular. Clear with greenish tinge. Frequent small bubbles within glass. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
401	Unidentified	20	Clear with greenish tinge. Neck, rim and partial shoulder. Shoulder indicates body was rectangular. Moulded. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
401	Drinking vessel	25	Rim and partial neck, clear with greenish tint. Likely from soda bottle or similar.
401	Drinking	20	Rim and partial neck, clear with bluish tint. Likely from soda

	vessel		bottle or similar.
401	Unidentified	75	Rectangular base and partial body. Clear with bluish tint, body rectangular. Plain. Moulded. Apothecary/ food container/ general household.
401	Drinking vessel	175	Partial base and body fragment. Green glass. Base embossed with 1923.
401	Food container	30	Partial rim, neck and body fragment. Moulded, plain. Appears identical to the BOVRIL vessel in 301.
401	Drinking vessel	90	Thick clear glass with greenish tint. Partial base and body fragment, possibly codd bottle. Embossed with ...TY LIMITED.
401	Drinking vessel	30	Partial rectangular body fragment. Embossed on face ...RTONS H.... Clear.
401	Drinking vessel	25	Plain green body fragment.
401	Drinking vessel	25	Plain brown body fragment.
401	Decorative	70	Clear curved cut fragment, possibly from vase?
Topsoil	Unidentified	65	Rim and neck, broken off at bottom of neck. Clear with greenish tint. Moulded. Small bubbles within glass.
Topsoil	Unidentified	45	Rim and neck, broken off mid way down the neck. Clear glass with greenish tint.
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	50	Green body fragment, embossed ...ARNS...
Topsoil	Drinking vessel	55	Clear with greenish tint. Body fragment, possibly from codd bottle. Embossed .....RNSLY... with incomplete motif.

Topsoil scatter



Test Pit 1



Test Pit 2





Test Pit 3



Test Pit 4



## APPENDIX 5: MISCELLANEOUS FINDS ASSESSMENT

*Laura Trafford*

The miscellaneous finds from the site comprise mostly bone and shell.

Bone was largely fragmented, with some examples showing signs of butchery. Chicken, cow and sheep were identified. The shell assemblage was dominated by cockles, although a small amount of fragmented mussel shell was also present. These bone and shell items represent food waste typical of a 19<sup>th</sup>- and early 20<sup>th</sup>-century working class diet.

Other miscellaneous finds include a copper alloy four-leaved clover, possibly part of a brooch or other decorative item; clay pipe stems; a Barnsley Co-operative bottle stopper; and a 1931 one penny coin. These are all fairly mundane, everyday items which correspond with the dates indicated by the pottery and glass assemblages.

This assemblage is not recommended for further work or retention.

Context	Material	Weight (g)	Comments
201	Bone	15	Mammal bone fragment, indet.
201	Bone	<5	Ring fashioned out of bone. Jewellery?
201	Stone	<5	Marble or bottle stopper.
201	Cu.	5	Metal four-leaved clover, copper alloy. Possibly part of a brooch that has lost its fastening.
201	Shell	<5	Two cockle shells.
301	Bone	<5	Small mammal jaw. Rat?
301	Bone	40	1x large mammal rib fragment.
301	Shell	<5	4x cockle shells.
301	Bone	10	Two small bone, probably chicken.
301	Bone	5	Vertebrae.
301	Bone	45	1x mammal rib fragment.
301	Slag	15	Slag/ industrial waste fragment.
301	Clay pipe stem	20	6x fragments of clay pipe stem.
301	Clay pipe	5	Stem and partial bowl. Embossed/ incised decoration on bowl.
301	Rubber	20	Bottle stopper, top embossed with B B CO-OPERATIVE BARNSELEY with shaking hand motif.
301	Metal alloy	5	Metal alloy discs, possibly a bottle top.
301	coin	15	1931 one penny coin.
401	Bone	25	Indet. Mammal bone.
101	Fe.	470	Corroded metal object, likely a handle, possibly for a winding mechanism.

101	Bone	30	Fragment of rib bone from large mammal.
101	Slate	120	Fragment of slate with small hole punched through, likely roof slate.
101	Cu. Alloy	40	Metal alloy object.
101	Shell		5x cockle shells.
101	cu. alloy		Metal alloy object, possibly fitting off a water pipe.
Topsoil scatter	Bone	160	Large mammal bone, neatly cut/ sawn at each end.
Topsoil scatter	Shell	<5	1 cockle shell.



Cu. alloy four-leaved clover from (201)



Bottle stopper from (301)

## APPENDIX 6: PROJECT DESIGN

**Project Design for Archaeological Test-pitting at  
Broad Ing Plantation, Tankersley, South Yorkshire**

<b>Site Location:</b>	Broad Ing Plantation, off Pilley Hills, Tankersley, S75 3AT
<b>NGR:</b>	SE332007
<b>Prepared for:</b>	DVLP; Tankersley Parish Council (TPC); South Yorkshire Archaeology Service (SYAS)

## **1 SUMMARY**

- 1.1 This project design has been prepared for a community archaeological excavation (test-pitting) at Broad Ing, Tankersley, South Yorkshire. The work will be carried out in accordance with this Project Design, and according to the principles of the Chartered Institute for Archaeology (CifA) Code of Conduct and all relevant standards and guidance.
- 1.2 This work is being carried out as part of the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership (DVLP), a HLF-funded 5-year programme of projects focussing on the historic buildings and landscapes of the Dearne Valley. By working with local communities, the Partnership aims to protect, preserve and enhance the area. As part of the DVLP, the Archaeology and Geology Project has been established, this will enable more of the historic environment of the Dearne Valley to be surveyed through the archaeological investigation of ten sites, of which Broad Ing is one. The project will enhance understanding of the heritage of the area as well as developing skills, knowledge and capacity within local communities.
- 1.3 Local volunteers will play an integral part in this project and will have input at each stage. The volunteers are expected to include local interest groups and members of the general public. Opportunities for involvement will also be offered to the pupils of Tankersley St Peter's Primary School.

## **2 SITE LOCATION & DESCRIPTION**

- 2.1 The site is located off Pilley Hills (centred NGR: SE 332 007), on the north-western edge of Tankersley (Figure 1). The site covers approximately 4 hectares and is publicly accessible.
- 2.2 The site is covered with moderate to dense woodland and scrub vegetation, with a series of inter-linking paths throughout. Targeted maintenance work and focussed management has been taking place at the site over recent years.
- 2.3 The bedrock geology across the site is Carboniferous coal measures. At the eastern end it is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Middle Coal Measures Formation. Towards the middle of the site this turns to sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation.

At the western end of the site it is mudstone, siltstone and sandstone of the Pennine Lower Coal Measures Formation. There is no superficial geology mapped for the site (BGS 2017).

### **3 SITE HISTORY**

- 3.1 A map of 1797 shows the area before any tree planting or industrial activity took place (Figure 2). The western part of the present wooded site was called Broad Ing Bushes, with the eastern part just called Broad Ing, and apparently unplanted. The name Broad Ing Bushes indicates that this was simply a scrub wood composed of low growing bushes; it was probably grazed meaning little new growth took place. 'Ing' in Broad Ing is from the Old Norse word 'eng' meaning a meadow, grassland used to produce a grass crop for winter feed.
- 3.2 A map from 1855 (Figure 3) shows that the western area called Broad Ing Bushes on the 1797 was a plantation by this time. The blank eastern area on the 1797 map contained five ironstone pits and part of an inclined plane. It is understood that this led to the Pilley Hills Colliery Railway that went down to the canal at Worsbrough. The five pits are most likely to have been shallow bell pits mining Tankersley ironstone.
- 3.3 By the 1892 OS map, all the pits had apparently been closed and the whole site had been planted up.

### **4 ARCHAEOLOGICAL INTEREST**

- 4.1 Numerous earthworks are visible throughout the site. These may be related to the ironstone pits and associated spoil heaps.
- 4.2 Investigation around the inclined plane may be beneficial to understand if it was operated by horsepower or steam power.
- 4.3 The youth support group, who currently undertake maintenance and management work in the woods, have reported seeing large concentrations of glass bottles in some areas of the wood. These may be rubbish pits used by the ironstone workers.
- 4.4 The site has the potential to be investigated through both survey and excavation. This could include walkover survey to identify and record potential features and targeted excavation of identified features.

### **5 AIMS**

- 5.1 The aims of the archaeological excavation are:
  - to engage and upskill members of the local community
  - to enhance our understanding of the past use of the site
  - to determine the extent, condition, character, importance and date of any below-ground archaeological remains present
  - to provide information that will enable the remains to be placed within their local, regional, and national context and for an assessment of the significance of the archaeology of the proposal area to be made



- to provide information which will guide further work and restoration at the site.

## **6 TECHNIQUES**

6.1 The project will comprise the following elements:

- Walkover survey
- Targeted excavation

## **7 WALKOVER SURVEY**

7.1 The walkover survey will comprise a walkover of the site with the aim of identifying and recording visible archaeological features.

7.2 The location of the archaeological features will be recorded with a handheld GPS to an accuracy of not less than 5 metres where possible. A brief text description, including discussion of relationships with associated monuments, will be prepared for each archaeological feature/group of features, and a photographic record will also be made.

## **8 TARGETED EXCAVATION**

8.1 The test pits will investigate areas of archaeological potential identified through both historic map evidence and evidence gathered from the walkover survey of the site.

## **9 ARCHAEOLOGICAL EXCAVATION METHODOLOGY**

9.1 The test pit size and locations will be determined on site following completion of the walkover survey , and will look to include volunteers in the decision making. The excavations will be targeted at features identified in the survey and will expose those features to investigate their character and condition, and recover dateable artefacts associated with the features.

9.2 The turf will be removed and set to one side. Deposits will be stored separately. The test pits will be excavated until archaeological features are identified, or until the underlying geology is encountered.

9.3 The test pit locations will be plotted using a handheld GPS. All test pits will be locatable on a 1:2500 Ordnance Survey map. This is to ensure that the test pits can be independently relocated in the event of future work.

9.5 Each pit will be photographed. If a pit is archaeologically sterile, the relative depths below ground level of each soil layer will be recorded. Any archaeological features will be drawn, following standard conventions (see section 8). Context numbers will be assigned to each identifiable soil layer.

9.5 Any artefacts will be recorded to individual test pits and will be bagged and recorded by context.

9.6 Any *in situ* archaeological features will be cleaned, recorded and left undisturbed. The South Yorkshire archaeology Service will be notified.

- 9.7 The most representative section of each pit will be hand-cleaned, photographed and drawn.
- 9.8 Test pits will not be left open over night.

## 10 RECORDING METHODOLOGY FOR EXCAVATION

- 10.1 All archaeological contexts and soil horizons will be recorded using standardised pro forma record sheets. Plans, sections and elevations will be drawn as appropriate and a comprehensive photographic record will be made
- 10.2 Each context will be described in full on a pro forma context record sheet in accordance with the accepted context record conventions. Each context will be given a unique number. These field records will be checked and indexes compiled.
- 10.3 Photographs will be taken of work in progress and post-excavation of the test pits. This will include general views and detailed views. The photographic record will comprise 35mm format black and white film. Digital photography may be used in addition, but will not form any part of the formal site archive. All site photography will adhere to accepted photographic record guidelines.
- 10.4 All artefacts and ecofacts will be appropriately packaged and stored under optimum conditions, as detailed in the RESCUE/UKIC publication *First Aid for Finds*, and recording systems must be compatible with the recipient museum. All finds that fall within the purview of the Treasure Act (1996) will be reported to HM Coroner according to the procedures outlined in the Act, after discussion with the client and the local authority.
- 10.5 An environmental sampling programme will be undertaken for the recovery and identification of charred and waterlogged remains where suitable deposits are identified. The collection and processing of environmental samples will be undertaken in accordance with English Heritage guidelines (English Heritage 2011). Environmental and soil specialists will be consulted during the course of the excavation with regard to the implementation of this sampling programme. The sampling regime will include samples of the two types of deposit sample as appropriate. These are described below:
- **Bulk-sieved Sample (BS).** Sample size will depend upon the context/feature size, but should be up to 40-60 litres in size (if the context size allows). They are taken for the recovery of charcoal, burnt seeds, bone and artefacts. The samples will be processed (flotation) on site where possible with 1mm and 500micron sieves on a rack to collect the carbonised washover. The retents and flots will then be dried, sorted and assessed to advise the potential for further analysis.
  - **General Biological Sample (GBA):** These are only taken if a deposit is waterlogged. A 10 litre sample size will be used (if the context size allows). These samples will be processed in the laboratory, to recover macrofossils and microscopic remains such as pollen and insects.
- 10.6 Other samples will be taken, as appropriate, in consultation with ArcHeritage specialists and the English Heritage Regional Science Advisor, as appropriate (e.g. dendrochronology, soil micromorphology, monolith samples, C14, etc.). Samples will be taken for scientific dating

where necessary for the development of subsequent mitigation strategies. Material removed from site will be stored in appropriate controlled environments.

- 10.7 In the event of human remains being discovered during the excavation these will be left *in-situ*, covered and protected, in the first instance. The removal of human remains will only take place in compliance with environmental health regulations and following discussions with, and with the approval of, the Secretary of State.

## **11 SPECIALIST ASSESSMENT AND ANALYSIS**

- 11.1 The stratigraphic information, artefacts, soil samples, and residues will be assessed as to their potential and significance for further analysis and study. The material will be quantified (counted and weighted). All finds will be cleaned, marked and labelled as appropriate, prior to assessment.
- 11.2 All materials will initially be assessed by specialists who will identify assemblages/material requiring further analysis. Such analysis will be undertaken and appropriately detailed specialist reports will be included in the report. For ceramic assemblages, any recognised local pottery reference collections and relevant fabric Codes will be used.
- 11.3 Materials considered vulnerable will be selected for stabilisation after specialist recording. Where intervention is necessary, consideration must be given to possible investigative procedures. Allowance will be made for preliminary conservation and stabilization of all objects and a written assessment of long-term conservation and storage needs will be produced. Once assessed, all material will be packed and stored in optimum conditions, in accordance with Watkinson and Neal (1998), ClfA (2007) and Museums and Galleries (1992).
- 11.4 Allowance will be made for the recovery of material suitable for scientific dating and contingency sums will be made available to undertake such dating, if necessary. This will be decided in consultation with the local curatorial archaeologist.

## **12 COMMUNITY INVOLVEMENT**

- 12.1 The involvement of members of the local community, such as local schools, and members of the general public, will allow numerous engagement and upskilling opportunities within the community. The methods below were identified within the Dearne Valley Landscape Partnership Community Engagement Plan and Delivery Statement (ArcHeritage 2016) as the main means by which communities could be engaged and benefit from this project, and which are relevant to this project. Educational research has shown that people learn best through hands-on activities, and wherever possible skills training will be delivered on site in this way. A Skills Passport will be offered to all adult individuals involved in the project, should they wish to maintain a formal log of the training they receive.

- 12.2 **Research skills:** Knowing how to target certain types of information is an important skill which is also extremely transferable. Training workshops in research skills have already successfully been delivered at Barnsley Archives, training community groups in the use of archive and library resources as well as the use of relevant online resources.
- 12.3 **Theoretical skills:** Understanding who holds information on the historic environment, and how to get it, is an essential tool for community groups. A project design workshop has already been held in which volunteers were introduced to the use of HERs, SMRs, Historic England, English Heritage and other organisations that have some kind of custodianship over historic environment data. Equally important is understanding the different designations that may apply to sites (Listing, Scheduling, etc.) and the legal and logistical obligations that would be involved in gaining the appropriate consents. As such, a talk by Historic England Inspector of Ancient Monuments Neil Redfern was successfully delivered to community volunteers regarding the role of Historic England and the meaning of heritage designations to sites.
- 12.4 **Fieldwork and survey skills:** It is hoped that the project will engage a wide demographic, including school children. Skills participants are expected to be taught during the test-pitting excavation include:
- the principles of stratigraphy
  - excavation techniques
  - context recording
  - drawing (plans and sections)
  - soil sampling and processing
  - photography
  - artefact retrieval and handling
- 12.5 **Post-excavation skills and Archiving :** The post-excavation process is a crucial part of any project. During site works, the post-excavation processes will be embedded into the excavation, aiming to wash, catalogue and package artefacts on site, and if possible process samples on site too. The advantage of this is that participants who do not wish to excavate still feel included in the excavation process, and the excavators can see the artefacts they have recovered. An understanding of the processes and level of documentation required during the post-excavation process also greatly improves excavation skills.
- 12.6 The importance of the 'primary archive' cannot be understated. We will include basic archive preparation as part of our excavation programmes, so the participants are aware of the importance of recording the excavation in detail, and why. The final site archive will be prepared by ArcHeritage Staff as outlined in section 11.3, below.

## 13 REPORT & ARCHIVE PREPARATION

- 13.1 Upon completion of the site work, a report will be prepared by ArcHeritage to include the following:

- a) A non-technical summary of the results of the work.
  - b) An introduction which will include the planning reference number, grid reference and dates when the fieldwork took place.
  - c) An account of the methodology and detailed results of the operation.
  - d) A brief description of each test pit (or groups of similar pits) and structural data, archaeological features, associated finds and environmental data, and a conclusion and discussion.
  - e) illustrations showing the location of each test pit
  - f) distribution maps showing the quantity, date and type of artefacts
  - g) A selection of photographs and drawings, including a detailed plan of the site accurately identifying the areas monitored, trench locations, selected feature drawings, and selected artefacts, and phased feature plans where appropriate.
  - h) Specialist artefact and environmental reports where undertaken, and a context list/index.
  - i) Details of archive location and destination (with accession number, where known), together with a context list and catalogue of what is contained in that archive.
  - j) A copy of the key OASIS form details
  - k) Copies of the Brief and WSI
  - l) Additional photographic images may be supplied on a CDROM appended to the report
- 13.2 Two copies of the report will be submitted to the DVLP. A bound and digital copy of the report will be submitted to SYAS for inclusion into the SMR.
- 13.3 An archive will be compiled consisting of all primary written documents, plans, sections and photographs. Catalogues of contexts, finds, soil samples, plans, sections and photographs will be produced. ArcHeritage will liaise with the depository museum (in this case Barnsley Museum) prior to the commencement of fieldwork to establish the detailed curatorial requirements of the museum and discuss archive transfer and to complete the relevant museum forms.
- 13.4 Depending on the contents of the finds assemblage from the site, the assemblage may be retained and used as a school teaching collection, rather than deposited with Barnsley Museum. This decision will be made following consultation with SYAS, and Barnsley Museums, following the completion of fieldwork and the finds analysis.
- 13.5 The owner of the Intellectual Property Rights (IPR) in the information and documentation arising from the work, would grant a licence to the Local Authority and the museum accepting the archive to use such documentation for their statutory functions and provide copies to third parties as an incidental to such functions. Under the Environmental Information Regulations (EIR), such documentation is required to be made available to enquirers if it meets the test of public interest. Any information disclosure issues would be resolved between the client and the archaeological contractor before completion of the work. EIR requirements do not affect IPR.
- 13.6 Upon completion of the project an OASIS form will be completed at <http://ads.ahds.ac.uk/project/oasis/>.

## **14 PUBLICATION**

- 14.1 If significant results are recovered from the works the results of the work will be publicised through publication in an appropriate journal.

## **15 HEALTH AND SAFETY**

- 15.1 Health and safety issues will take priority over archaeological matters and all archaeologists will comply with relevant Health and Safety Legislation.
- 15.2 A Risk Assessment has been prepared and will be provided to the client prior to the start of site works.
- 15.3 ArcHeritage will ensure that the test pits remain suitably fenced off at all times. No test pits will be left open overnight

## **16 PRE-START REQUIREMENTS**

- 16.1 Tankersley Parish Council have been informed of the work and no work will commence on site until the parish council have indicated their full approval.

## **17 REINSTATEMENT**

- 17.1 The test pits will be backfilled with the spoil excavated from the from the test pits. The spoil will be backfilled in reverse order to re-establish the soil profile.

## **18 TIMETABLE & STAFFING**

- 18.1 It is planned that the work will take place over a two or three-day period, depending on local demand and availability. It is envisaged that this will occur the within the week commencing 10<sup>th</sup> September 2018, to include Saturday 15<sup>th</sup> and at least one weekday evening. However proposed dates are provisional and subject to change.18.2 Specialist staff available for this work are as follows:

- Human Remains - Malin Holst (York Osteoarchaeology Ltd)
- Palaeoenvironmental remains – Ellen Simmons (University of Sheffield)
- Head of Curatorial Services - Christine McDonnell
- Finds Researcher – Nienke van Doorn
- Medieval and Post-medieval Pottery – Ann Jenner
- Conservation - Ian Panter

## **19 MONITORING OF ARCHAEOLOGICAL FIELDWORK**

- 19.1 As a minimum requirement, SYAS will be given a minimum of one week's notice of work commencing on site, and will be afforded the opportunity to visit the site during and prior to completion of the on-site works so that the general stratigraphy of the site can be assessed and to discuss the requirement any further phases of archaeological work. ArcHeritage will

notify SYAS of any discoveries of archaeological significance so that site visits can be made, as necessary.

## 20 COPYRIGHT

- 20.1 ArcHeritage retain the copyright on this document. It has been prepared expressly for the named client, and may not be passed to third parties for use or for the purpose of gathering quotations.

## 21 KEY REFERENCES

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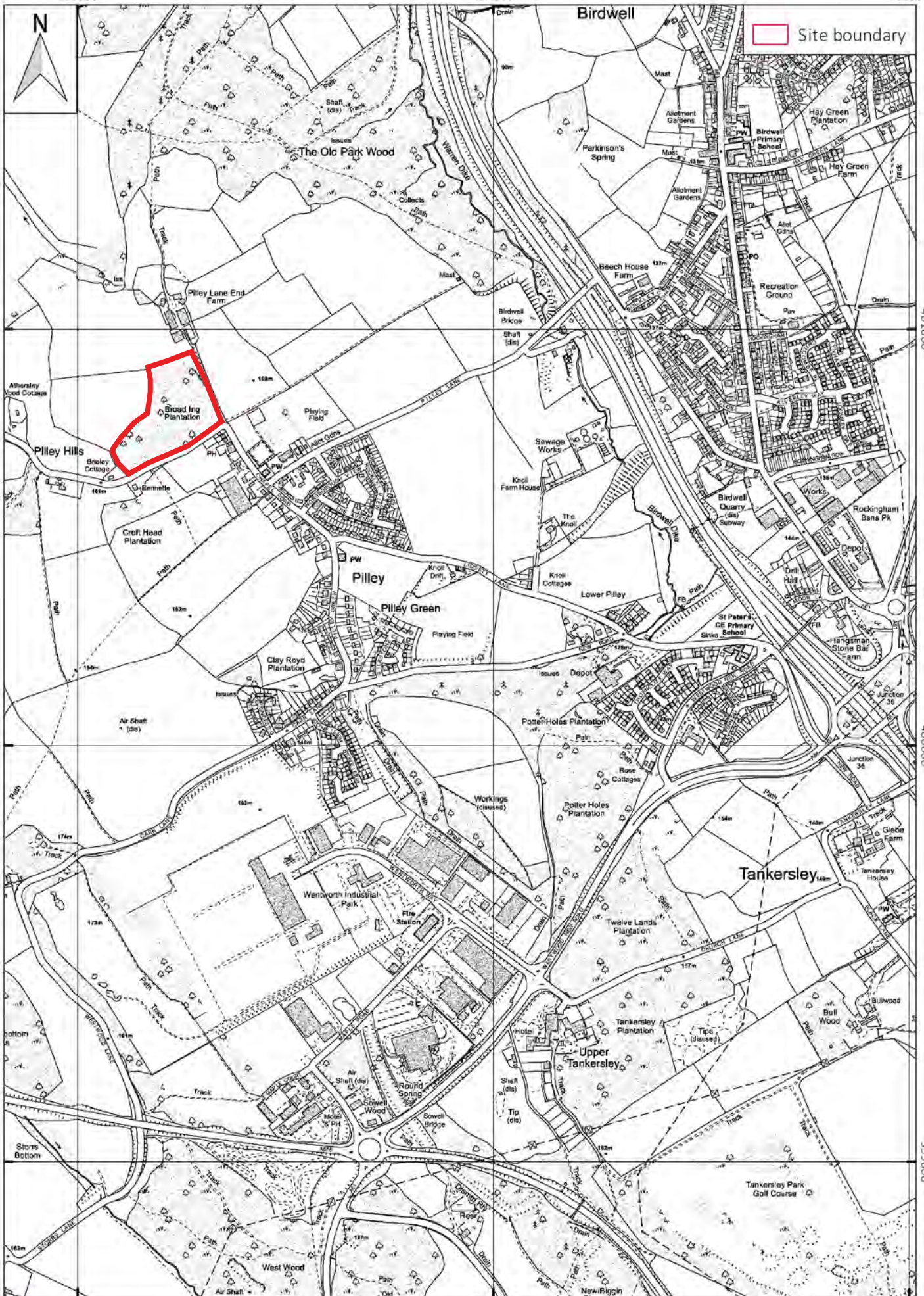
Neal, V., and D. Watkinson (eds). 1998. *First Aid for Finds: practical guide for archaeologists*. United Kingdom Institute for Conservation of Historic & Artistic Works, Archaeology Section; 3<sup>rd</sup> Revised Edition.

See also the website of the ClfA for all Guidance and Standards documentation.  
<http://www.archaeologists.net/codes/ifa>

See also the Historic England website for a full list of guidance documents.  
<http://historicengland.org.uk/advice/technical-advice/recording-heritage/>

## FIGURES





Site boundary

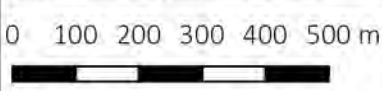
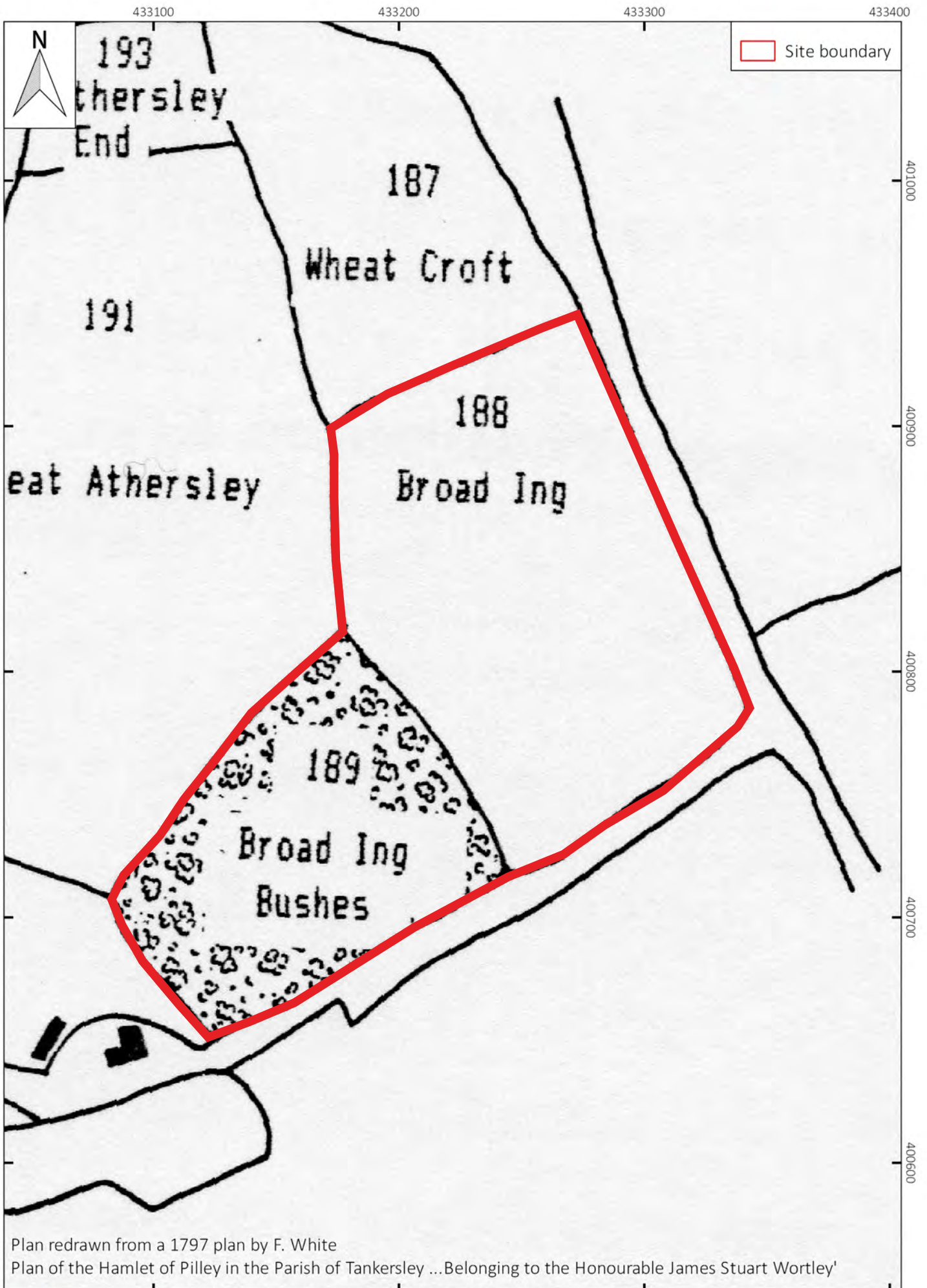
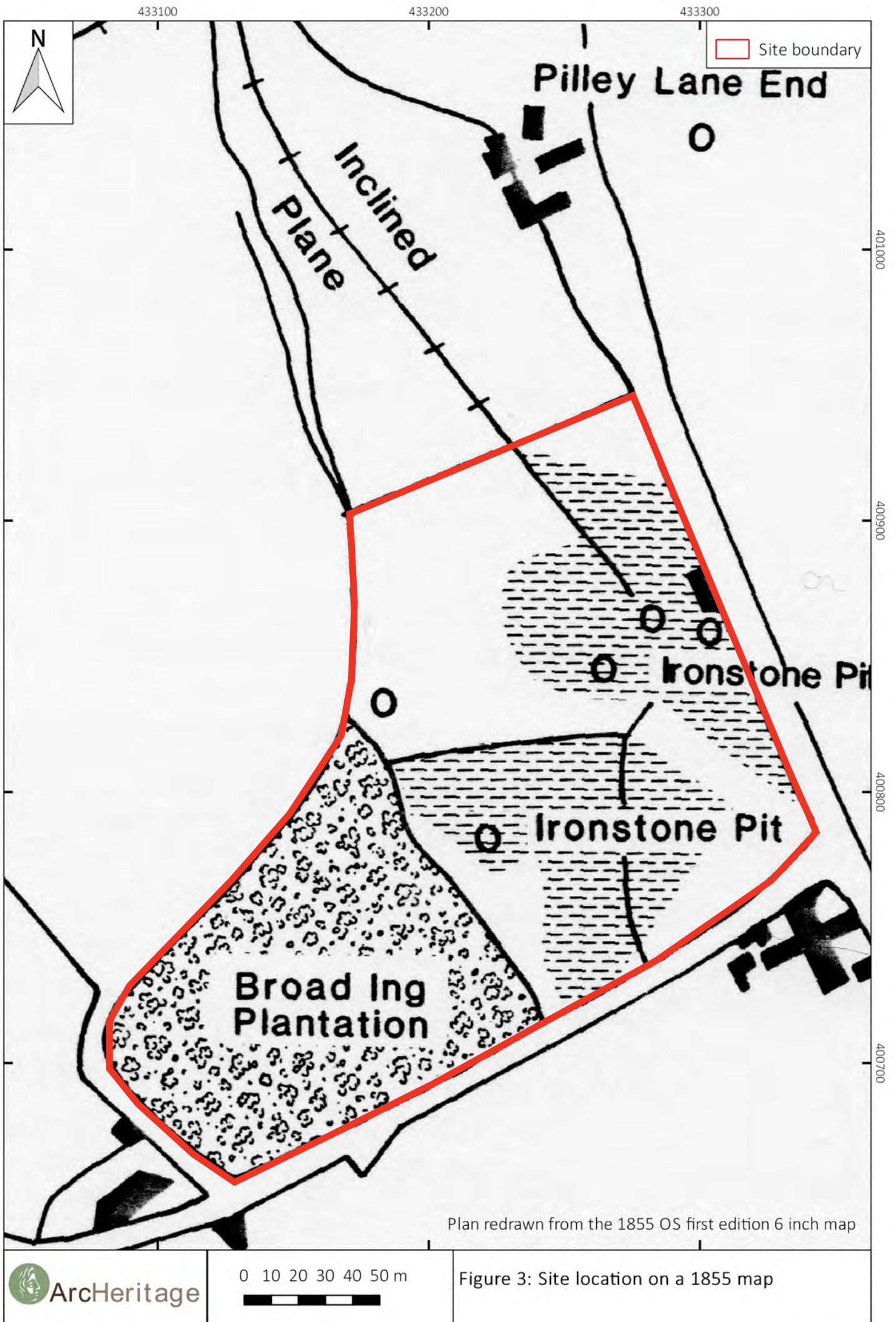


Figure 1: Site location



Plan redrawn from a 1797 plan by F. White  
 Plan of the Hamlet of Pilley in the Parish of Tankersley ...Belonging to the Honourable James Stuart Wortley'



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